

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



VOL. LVI. - NO. 29

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897.

WHOLE NO. 2887

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society

LINUS DARLING,

PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT

JOHN HANCOCK BUILDING

178 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TERMS:

\$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not

paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies

5 cents.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the

proprietor until all arrearages are paid.

All persons sending contributions to THE

PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign

their name, not necessarily for publication, but

as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will

be confined to the waste-basket. All matter

intended for publication should be written on

note size paper, with ink, and upon but one side.

Correspondence from particular farmers, giving

the results of their experience, is solicited.

Letters should be signed with the writer's real

name, in full, which will be printed or not, at

the writer's option.

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad-

vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the

most active and intelligent portion of the com-

munity.

Rates of Advertising:

12 1-2 cents per line for first insertion.

6 1-4 cents for each subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURAL.

An Early Season.

It is an early spring; two or three weeks earlier than usual, according to Mr. J. W. Smith, Director of the Weather Bureau at Boston. By the end of March a small amount of plowing had been done in the extreme south of New England. In nearly all respects the season is opening most auspiciously. As now considered, the past winter was very favorable for land. A fair amount of snow covered the ground since December, 1896, affording good protection. There was very little ice on fields, and not one ice storm to injure trees. Stock wintered well, suffering hardly any loss by disease. The maple sugar season opened early, and under favorable weather conditions—freezing nights and thawing days—the sap ran freely. The product was above the average in quantity and superior in quality. Mr. Horace F. Dunham of Woodstock, Vt., reports that one sugar maker gathered 239 barrels of sap in two days, the most ever gathered in the same time by him. Streams are full to the banks. Peach buds are but partially injured, so that a full crop is possible. Pears are apparently poor. In southern Connecticut the condition of mowing lands and winter grains is excellent.

Greenhouse Farming.

SUBURBAN GROWERS DO A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS UNDER GLASS.

Among the many greenhouses of Sudbury that of Coolidge Brothers takes the lead, especially in vegetable and flower culture. Their estate comprises about one hundred and fifty acres. Last year they did a business of \$15,000, but the profits were less than usual on account of prevailing low prices. A railroad running through the ground furnishes fine shipping facilities. Iron pipes running through the estate furnish plenty of water.

There are six greenhouses, ranging from seventy-five to three hundred feet in length; there are also many rows of hotbeds. At this time, three hundred feet of hotbeds are filled with dandelions, two hundred and forty with lettuce, and two hundred and forty with onions. Spinach is one of the most profitable crops. About 2000 bushels a year is marketed. In a vegetable house three hundred feet long there is growing rhubarb, tomatoes, lettuce and beet greens. From this house 4000 pounds of rhubarb have been sold, which is but little more than half the crop.

In the open ground onions and celery are grown on the same plot, four rows of onions and the fifth celery. The onions are out of the way when the celery is ready to bank.

In the cucumber house the vines are trained on what is called the Pennsylvania plan, the exterior row of trellises slanting outward. The temperature is regulated by an arrangement securing continuous ventilation. This house yields about one hundred and fifty bushels in a season. A great quantity of hothouse rhubarb is sold at nine and ten cents a pound. Three houses are used principally for the cultivation of carnations.

The greater part of the products raised on the Coolidge Brothers' estate are sold in Framingham, Marlboro and other large towns. Only when cucumbers and rhubarb command fancy prices they are shipped to Boston.

Highland Fruit Farm.—II.

GRAPES THAT PAY, AND THRIFTY SHEPHERD PEACH ORCHARDS.

Before leaving the orchards of Highland Fruit Farm it should be stated that the young wild growth in the sproutland orchard is kept down by mowing thoroughly twice a year.

ACRES OF GRAPES.

The vineyard comprises about four thousand vines, mostly Concord, with a small proportion of Moore's Early.

"Are the Concord preferred?"

"Yes! The Moore's ripen a little earlier but are less productive with us, and are not so well suited for our purposes. Our grapes were originally set out for market purposes. At first we used to get fifteen cents a pound. But now it does not pay us very well to sell them."

"What is done with your grapes?"

"We manufacture large quantities of grape juice. Last year we made ten tons of grapes into juice."

"Are the Moore's Early good for this purpose?"

"The flavor is not quite equal to that of Concord."

TRAINING AND CARE.

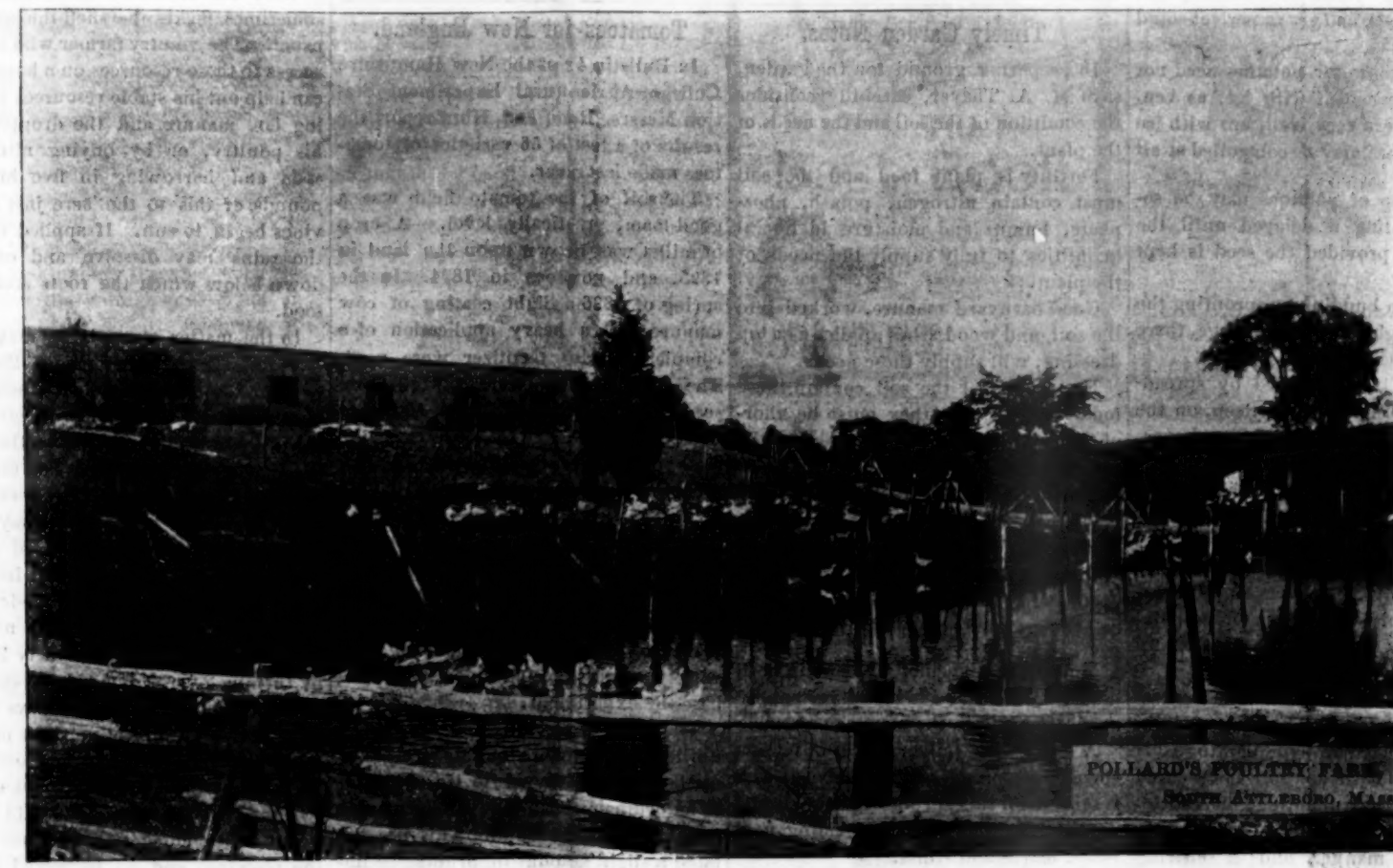
Mr. Eames' vines are trained on the two-year alternate renewal plan. Some rows have two wires and some four. With four wires, the first vine is trained on the third and fourth wires, the second vine on the first and second wires, the third vine on the third and fourth wires, and so on. Where only two wires are used the vines must of course be set further apart. The old wood is cut away each spring and the new wood allowed to grow and fruit on one of the wires. This growth is in turn cut away after bearing and new growth formed upon the other wire. The vines are fertilized with ashes and manure, and the space between the rows is kept cultivated. Some of the vines are twenty years old or more, and the stumps are large, but the growth is still vigorous and productive.

FROST-FREE HILLS.

The vineyard is upon a hillside sloping toward the south, and the location is regarded as very favorable because so free from frost. There is always a slight breeze enough to keep off the frost from the upper part of the slope until the grapes are well-ripened, but on the lower part of the slope the frost sometimes catches a little. Sometimes the line of frost can be definitely traced as it touches first the lower wires of the vines located part way up the hill, and next touches all the wires of the vines next below. Hence, Mr. Eames does not set vines upon the lower hillside of his farm, but prefers to occupy such places with apple orchards.

MAKING THE JUICE.

The manufacture of grape juice is quite an important business upon this farm. A separate room in the barn is devoted to the purpose. The grapes are pressed, the juice carefully strained to free it from sediment as well as possible. The juice is sweetened to taste and sealed while perfectly fresh in quart bottles, in the same manner that fruit is preserved. It is poured into the bottles boiling hot, and when the steam expels the air from the bottles the top is corked and sealed with melted paraffine, or grafting wax. The bottles used are those which have contained mineral waters or such liquids. Second-hand bottles can be had cheaply and in sufficient numbers. The filled bottles are adorned with a printed label and are put away in racks to await the market. The juice is used for various purposes. It is on sale in several Boston stores and is used as a beverage. Some is used at soda fountains and large quantities are used by churches at communion rites. The usual prices of grape juice range from forty to seventy-five cents per quart, at either of which rates the profit is considered larger than that obtained by selling grapes direct, during the present depressed state of the market. Mr. Eames' grape juice is rich and sweet and fairly clear.



THE PEACH ORCHARDS

Are a prominent feature of Highland Farm. Some are set, the trees in alternate rows with apples, as previously stated, and the trees in the odd rows also alternating, thus making the apple trees about thirty-five feet apart, and the peach trees about a rod apart. After the peach trees are past usefulness they are to be cut down, and the apples will be large enough to need all the space. The ground of the orchard is kept well cultivated and is fertilized with bone and ashes. Some of the orchards contain nothing but peach trees. They are also kept cultivated and crops are grown between the rows the first two or three years. The trees nearly all appear very healthy and vigorous with little sign of any kind of disease. Most of the buds are alive, and the prospect is good for a large crop on those orchards which are of bearing age. The varieties are Crawford, Mountain Rose, Stump and a new kind called Pratt.

The trees are all budded stock bought of various nursery firms.

The Eames' first fruit growing very much more pleasant and agreeable than dairy farming. In the winter when there is less to be done outside, they find occupation in the manufacture of cider, vinegar and grape juices. They are now well started in their somewhat novel experiment of devoting a Massachusetts farm entirely to orchard fruits, and the enterprise seems likely to prove a very profitable success.

A Milk Preservative.

From experiments at the Iowa Station there is reason to believe that "formic aldehyde 40 per cent" promises to become a preservative for composite samples; while indicating that it has good preserving powers, it has in its favor the following facts: It is not poisonous, though it may be disagreeable if taken into the mouth in its strongest form. It is readily measured and handled.

One cubic centimeter gives promise to be sufficient to preserve the usual quantity for the time that a composite sample is usually kept at ordinary temperatures, while 2 cc. insures the sample during very warm weather.

Extensive Duck Farming.

A view is given on this page of the extensive duck farm of Mr. George Pollard. In the poultry department next week will appear a full description of this great establishment, as seen by Mr. Samuel Cushman. Last year this farm produced 5000 ducks besides 800 chickens.

SUNFLOWER seeds may be easily removed by a piece of home-made machinery. The apparatus used consists of a wooden wheel two inches thick, through which nails are driven. The sunflower heads are held against the projecting nails, which brush off the seeds.

Inferior Wood Ashes.

In Bulletin 43 of the New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station Prof. Fred W. Morse writes: "The time of purchasing fertilizers having come, the Station wishes to call the attention of farmers to the variable composition of wood ashes, and particularly to some evidently fraudulent lots of Canada ashes, samples of which were received at the laboratory last fall."

"Five samples, representing three different lots, were received during October, 1896, from widely different sections of the state, namely Plymouth, Stratham and Walpole. The ashes were all bought of the same wholesale dealer, and analysis showed them to be quite uniform in quality, but noticeably inferior. The proportion of moisture was very high, amounting to 450 pounds of water in one ton of ashes as purchased."

"The proportion of potash is low, especially if the soluble form is alone considered, which fact, taken with the quantity of water, leads one to suspect that these ashes had been either leached partially or prepared by mixing leached and dry ashes together. The proportion of lime found in the most inferior sample disposes of any suspicion of adulteration with lime, as the percentage is not high."

"The price of these ashes was \$10 per ton delivered in carload lots at the respective railroad stations. This price is lower than any quotations previously known to the Station. The important point for the purchaser, however, is that the low price was accompanied by an apparently deliberate reduction in the quality of ashes."

"During the year preceding the receipt of the five samples above described, the Canada ashes sent to the Station for analysis were of good quality. One sample is of interest because, though very moist, it yet contains a high percentage of potash. The ashes had most probably been exposed to rain, instead of having been leached and afterward partially dried."

"Three samples of domestic ashes are characterized by being very dry, and one was probably taken soon after the ashes were removed from the stove. Average Canada ashes contain about 12 per cent of moisture, which renders them as damp as the average chemical fertilizer. Buyers of ashes should therefore look with suspicion on lots that appear excessively moist, because in such cases the potash is seldom equal to the proportion in average ashes."

"The refuse ashes were samples from burned rubbish, principally waste paper and refuse lumber. The analytical results speak for themselves. Ashes from paper are as valueless as those from coal, because the soluble mineral matter has been leached out of the paper stock during the process of paper making."

How Cold Setting Raises Cream.

Erroneous teaching in matters relating to cream raising are more common than one would expect when it is remembered how thoroughly that subject has been discussed the past twenty years, or since the introduction of the Swedish system. The following paragraph is copied from an agricultural journal of good standing, yet it is error and nothing but error.

"Remember that cream cannot rise quickly through a depth of milk; therefore, if milk is desired to retain its cream for a long time, it should be put into a deep and narrow vessel; but if it is desirable to have it rise, pour it into a broad, flat dish."

Twenty-five years ago the round six and ten-quart milk pan was in general use and milk was of course set in them quite shallow, many times not over two-thirds full; this to allow it to cool more quickly—thereby preventing souring, but not to expedite the rising of the cream, for as a rule the milk was allowed to stand forty-eight hours.

Later, when the cold deep setting or Swedish system began to be practiced—it was introduced into this country in 1877—"deep and narrow cans" were used, and all the cream was easily obtained between milking and even in four or five hours. This is entirely at variance with the theory put forth in the quoted paragraph, which is so thoroughly inconsistent as not to be worthy of any further reference.

But while on the subject of cream raising it may not be out of place to mention that there are, even at this date, a good many people who cannot realize that all the cream can even be obtained between milking, let alone getting it in four or five hours.

Now the fact is, and one easily demonstrated, that if milk is set as soon as drawn, and at or near the temperature at which drawn, and quickly reduced to forty-five degrees or lower, all the cream will come to the surface very soon after such reduction of temperature has taken place. Dr. T. H. Hoskins once said, "Nothing could prevent it from rising unless some fellow sat down on each individual cream globe."

This is a matter so easily demonstrated that there should not much time be spent discussing it. Take a glass jar and set it in a vessel of water and broken ice (plenty of the latter), letting the water stand, say, up to the shoulder of the jar. Inside of an hour a distinct cream line will be seen and then very nearly all the cream will be up, and any not up will be up a little later.

There has been a great deal written and printed by those who have attempted to explain the Swedish system of cream raising. The correct solution is a simple one. The reduction of tem-

perature condenses the watery portion of the milk, thus giving it greater specific gravity, and thereby greatly increasing the original existing slight difference between its specific gravity and the oily portion. This is the whole thing in a nut shell.

F. W. MOSELEY,

Clinton, Iowa.

A Boom in Sugar Beets.

THE NEW INDUSTRY OF WHICH GREAT THINGS ARE EXPECTED BY FARMERS.

The new bulletin of the National Department of Agriculture on the sugar-beet is a timely one on account of the great interest in the subject at the present time. It is probable that an industry of great importance will be developed in the western part of the country. H. W. Wiley, author of the above bulletin, asserts that—

"Of all the home markets for our domestic agricultural products, there is none so insistent nor so expansive as that for sugar. With an annual consumption of 2,000,000 tons, and with a certainty of rapid increase, the demand for sugar promises to be the salvation of American agriculture."

The arid districts are especially suitable, while the eastern states have, at least, an equal chance with France and Germany, in which sometimes an immense amount of sugar is produced. There is no reason why all the sugar used in the United States could not easily be produced here.

The cost of growing an acre of beet is placed at \$59.50, and the value of a yield of fifteen tons at \$4.50 per ton is \$67.40, having a net profit of \$9 per acre. The cost includes labor and rent of land.

It costs \$250,000 to build a large factory, and small factories are not advised. There are now seven great factories in operation in various states, and several more are approaching completion. The product is about 40,000 tons, which leaves much room for expansion to meet the home demand for 2,000,000 tons. Beet is practically identified with cane sugar, and doubtless many of our readers are using German beet sugar every day.

The by-products of the sugar factories will be of importance. The molasses is used for various purposes, either for making sugar for fertilizing purposes, for the manufacture of alcohol, or sometimes for cattle food. The pulps make a valuable cattle food. They may be fed in the fresh state or preserved in silos. Lately extensive experiments have been made in drying the pulps and preserving them in the dried state, and these experiments have been fairly successful. It is stated that the value of the pulps for feeding purposes is from one-fourth to one-fifth of the value of the beets.

When five dollars per ton is paid for the beets it is estimated that the sugar

can be made for three to four cents per pound.

Great interest is manifested by western farmers, and the country is perhaps on the verge of a sugar beet boom. Thousands of communities are trying to get factories started. Most of them will necessarily fail to do so and some of the factories, when secured, may be expected to fail under the untried conditions of the new industry, but there is practical certainty that an important branch of agriculture will rapidly be developed.

Dairy Questions.

Secretary Coburn of the Kansas Board of Agriculture has been asking quite a series of dairy questions of the leading experts in all parts of the country. Here are a few sample questions and replies:

"What should be the reasonable cost of a creamery for handling the product of 300 to 500 cows?"

Hoard, from \$2,000 to \$3,000; Haeccker, \$2,500 to \$3,000; Wallace, \$2,500 to \$3,500; Farrington, \$2,000 to \$2,500 and \$1,000 to equip; Wilson, \$2,000; Dean, \$800 to \$1,500 in Ontario; Wing, \$2,500; Goodrich, \$2,000 to \$3,000; Alvord, \$2,000 to \$2,500; Gould, \$1,800 to \$2,500, if the money is judiciously spent \$1,200 ought to do it; Darnley, building \$1,500 to \$1,800, machinery and equipment, \$1,200.

"What should be the reasonable cost of a cheese factory for handling the product of 200 to 500 cows?"

Hoard, \$1,000 to \$2,000; Haeccker, \$1,200 to \$1,500; Wilson, \$1,000 to \$1,500; Dean, \$500 to \$1,500; Wing, \$1,250 to \$1,500; Goodrich, \$800 to \$1,000; Garler, considerably less than a creamery; Darnley, \$200 to \$2,500; Gould, \$300 to \$500 more than a creamery; Carlyle, \$2,000; Adams, \$1,500 to \$2,000; Niasley, \$2,000; Eyth, \$1,500 to \$1,800.

"What is the minimum daily average quantity of milk that will justify a farmer (creamery patron or otherwise) in owning a separator?"

Hoard, 10 good cows; Haeccker, 250 pounds milk; Wallace, 200 pounds; Wilson, 200 pounds; Dean, 150 to 200 pounds; Wing, 200 pounds; Goodrich, over 100 pounds; Alvord, 300 pounds; Garler, 5 cows; Curtis, 300 or 400 pounds; Darnley, 8 or 10 cows; Dodge, 200 pounds; Carlyle, 150 pounds; Adams, 100 pounds; Brandt, 500 pounds; Morgan, 200 pounds; Jones, 200 pounds; Eyth, 15 or 20 cows.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

SPRING FEEDING OF BREEDING EWES.

If the ewes lamb before the conditions are such that they may be turned out to pasture, they will require liberal feeding, which means about 1 to 1.5 pounds of bran, 2 pounds of hay, and as much succulent food as they will eat. It is very desirable to maintain a heavy flow of milk, and to do this, grain feeding and the free use of succulent food are necessary while the sheep remain in the sheds.

Pasture.—It is generally good management to turn the ewes and lambs out to pasture as soon as possible, provided some grain is fed to the ewes while the grass is in a very succulent state. There is not sufficient nourishment in it at this time to properly support the ewes that are suckling lambs.

It is advisable to stock the pastures with sheep that none of the grass may grow too coarse. On the other hand, overstocking injures the pasture and makes the conditions favorable for diseases. Frequent change from one pasture to another will be found advisable.

Feeding grain to ewes on pasture.—When the pasture ceases to consist altogether of a fresh growth peculiar to an early spring, there is no advantage in feeding the ewes grain. In our experiments with forty ewes and fifty-six lambs it was found that the lambs did not make any greater gain when their dams were fed grain on good pasture. The only compensation for feeding grain to the ewes was in the fact that those receiving grain did not lose as much in flesh as the others. But this greater loss was easily made good again when the ewes were put on rape or pasture after the lambs were weaned.—Professor John A. Craig.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, APRIL 17, 1897.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

DON'T OVERLOOK.

Don't buy pure-bred stock, if you mean to give it scrub care.

Many a neighborhood row has been started because of poor fences.

Along with the promises of politicians and of tree peddlers, take plenty of salt.

An interesting article on Forest Fires has been necessarily held over until next week.

The only experience that you can fully comprehend is your own. That is why the world is so slow to learn.

Now is the time when the western farmer who wintered his cows on the south side of a haystack, concludes that dairying doesn't pay.

Who will get caught again when the pastures dry up in August? A field of fodder corn in May is the best insurance against a long dry spell later on.

Upon a farm there is no excuse for a stunted calf, a stunted tree or a stunted boy. Such products will never be satisfactory, and somebody is to blame.

Few of us live in glass houses, but all of us have windows to be broken. Hence when you feel like stone throwing, it will be safer to take some other kind of exercise.

Much better to try and fall than not to have had courage to try at all. Your mistakes and failures are just so much capital from which to draw knowledge for future action.

Farming under glass has increased at an extremely rapid pace during the past dozen years. The time may come when a greenhouse will be as essential to the farm outfit as the henhouse is now.

A disgusted farmer asserts that mistakes with live stock are almost as numerous as the chances to make them. He says that "any fool thinks he can keep cows, when it is a fact that good cow managers are scarcer than Congressmen." And many a farmer tackles the nation's revenue problem who can't make a cow pay her board.

In some towns it is not easy to hire a man to trim apple trees who makes any claim of understanding the work. In such places, a young man who would learn the science of tree pruning might find profitable employment during the dull season. One who intends to follow orchard work as a permanent occupation should also learn to graft and bud and to successfully operate a spraying outfit.

Beet sugar is coming to the front. The outlook is very promising for those regions adapted to the industry. It is estimated that a million acres will be needed to supply the needs of the United States. The net profit now ranges from \$8 to \$15 per acre. Most of the beets will probably be grown in the dry regions of the far West. New England is not so well adapted for the crop as are some other sections.

It was recently suggested by a milkman that a good thing for the younger members of this trade would be to introduce small pony carts or electric motors to go round every working district in Boston in opposition to the drink traffic, and sell milk and soda in the summer, and hot milk and honey in the winter. Aside from the temperance idea, any plan that promises to in any degree relieve the over-supplied milk market is worthy of notice.

FARMER SLACK always plans very large in the spring. That is to say, he finds more work to be done than the hired men could do in half a dozen seasons. But nothing in particular is really thought out, and Slack waits until the season crowds him and then sets the men at the first job he happens to think of. Nothing gets done at just the right time nor in the best way, and yet everybody is kept on the jump after the work the whole season without ever catching up with it. If Slack should take one branch of his farming and do it right, affairs would soon begin to brighten upon his farm.

To stay by a specialty in farming sometimes involves considerable courage. But it is the stayers who win. Very commendable is Mr. Eames' persistence in resolving to set out new orchards on his Highland Farm right after a year of exceedingly low prices. Those who keep steadily onward, growing those crops that they best understand, will meet poor years sometimes, but when high prices are the rule, such growers are prepared to reap the full advantage. Besides, a skilled and enterprising grower can often net a profit during a year which brings only loss to others.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it causes a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

Will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Once in a while the original owners of this country take occasion to make evident the fact that they have a few rights remaining. The Tarratines, a tribe of Oldtown Indians, have decreed that every white person now living on the reservation, which is an island in the Penobscot near Oldtown, shall immediately leave the reservation and find quarters elsewhere. This final edict has been brought about by the misconduct of Mrs. Bishop, the white soothsayer of the tribe. Mrs. Bishop is well known throughout the state, and has many followers, including some leading business men who thoroughly believe in her prophecies. She has now entirely lost her prestige among the Indians. More than that, the wise sachems, in solemn council, have declared her residence and all of her property forfeited, and have ordered her to leave the island without delay. All other white persons living on the island must go, too. Many white persons who have married Indian braves or squaws and are living on the reservation will be greatly inconvenienced by the enforcement of this edict. These Maine Indians appear to be a nation within a nation, and they possess rather arbitrary powers.

In the Philippine Islands the recent fortunes of war have gone against the rebel forces and large numbers have, it is alleged, surrendered to the Spanish. But those familiar with the conditions existing upon the islands, assert that the war is probably by no means ended. Captain Lawrence of the American ship John Currier, which arrived here from Manila recently, lay there for forty-two days previous to sailing for Boston, and has seen a good deal of the insurrection against the Spaniards. The trouble, he says, will be long drawn out, as it is a good deal like that in Cuba. The Spaniards cannot dislodge the rebels from their strongholds in the interior of the islands of Luzon, nor can the insurgents drive out the Spaniards from Manila or the other coast cities. Neither side gives or asks quarter, and the war is one of extermination, in which the Spaniards must, in the end, lose, as they are inferior in numbers to the insurgents. The rebels are poorly armed, having only a few rusty flintlocks, hill hooks and a kind of a long, sharp knife lashed to a long staff. Even with these weapons they manage to keep the Spaniards penned up in Manila. The Spaniards, although better armed, are continually suffering from desertion by the native soldiers in their ranks, who frequently kill their officers before they desert. The soldiers sent from Europe are mostly raw boys who never have been under fire and whom the rebels drive like sheep.

The extent of the floods in the Mississippi valley is hardly realized here. The area covered by water is about twice the size of Massachusetts and with a population of nearly 400,000. About 40,000 farms are flooded. These farms contain a total area of about 3,800,000 acres, one half of which is in Mississippi. The total value of these farms with their improvements, farm implements, etc., is close upon \$65,000,000. The money damage reaches far into the millions, as in some sections the loss of life is very large. Probably the worst is now over.

Recent developments in the Eastern Question have furnished the chief sensational news during the past week. Whether or not the disturbances along the Grecian frontier mark the beginning of an important war, affairs at present appear very serious. If she chooses, Greece can easily avoid accepting the responsibility of the raid into Turkish territory, inasmuch as the expedition was unauthorized. In case the present disturbance brings about a general uprising of the Greeks and their friends under Turkish rule, then Greece might accept the situation and bring aid. The Grecian troops are greatly outnumbered by the Turks, and a direct conflict might result very unfavorably. The best hope of the Greeks lies in the possibility of a general armed resistance to Turkey on the part of the smaller surrounding states, and by the rebellious subjects within the Empire itself.

Reports of small and unimportant combats in Cuba have been varied by the account of a large battle; that is, a large one for Cuba. The Spanish confess a loss of thirty-four killed and fifty-one wounded, but, as in all similar cases, these casualties are only among the regular soldiers of the battalion. It is supposed that the Spaniards were defeated, but reports differ. The present campaign in Cuba will soon be brought to an end by the approach of the wet season.

The business situation presents no important new features this week and general trade has been very quiet. Most large New England cloth mills are fairly busy some are compelled to decline orders. Boot and shoe makers are doing a good business in both leather and rubber. Wool is higher. There is more demand for lumber. The railroad situation is better than was expected in view of the recent unfavorable legal decisions. In the West, trade has received a set-back on account of the floods.

Mass. Agricultural College.

The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will be celebrated in a fitting manner.

A committee of the faculty, consisting of Professor G. F. Mills, Dr. C. Wellington and Lieutenant W. M. Wright, has been appointed to confer with the alumni and the students upon questions concerned with the forming of plans. It is proposed to have the celebration occur during commencement week, when a large number of alumni are sure to be present.

Green Greener Greenest

Green fruit, greener small boy—there are others, and greener grass will cover them if care is not used at this season of year about eating green or small fruit. To cure such ills, *Johnson's Liniment* is nowhere compared with the reliable pain destroyer.

JOHNSON'S LINIMENT
AND OYNE
ESTABLISHED 1810

Every Mother should have it in the house for colds, cramps, cholera-morbus and summer complaints.

I have used Johnson's Liniment in treating my infant for colic, and our three year old daughter for summer complaints, and found it excellent.

JOHN H. OLIVER, American, Georgia.

PARSONS' PILLS. ONE A DOSE. Purgative. For Biliousness, Sick Headache, and Liver troubles. Send for Book. Price 25 cts. Dr. J. C. PARSONS & Co., 200 South Boston St., Boston.

Patriots' Day.

The committee on celebration of Patriots' Day, Monday, April 19th, at Concord, has announced the following official program: At sunrise, noon and sunset there will be gun salutes and bells will be rung. At 10.30 A. M. exercises will be held in the First Parish Meeting House, with addresses by Hon. Hosea M. Knowlton, General Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, and Hon. Charles Sumner Hamlin of Brookline. Hon. Sherman Hoar will preside, and there will be patriotic songs by a choir, under the direction of Colonel William Barrett. At 1.30 P. M. a concert will be given in Monument Square by Reeves' American Band of Providence. At 3 there will be a street parade, under command of Captain Cyrus H. Cook, Company I, Sixth Regiment, Old Concord Post, 180, and the Concord Independent Battery participating. In the evening there will be a promenade concert and ball in the town hall.

No Damages for Quarantine.

An interesting decision has been made on a case growing out of the Mass. cattle quarantine of 1895. Charles A. Kennison of Framingham sued for pay for cattle quarantined in his own barn in Framingham by order of the Cattle Commissioners, from Jan. 19, 1895, to June 16 of the same year, when, by further order, Kennison removed them and shipped them on the cars. He sought to recover the sum of \$3360 for the expenses of the quarantine and of putting the cattle on the cars. Kennison contended that if animals quarantined upon the premises of the owner at his own expense are finally taken away in pursuance of law, the expense therefor incurred is to be paid by the town. The Superior Court ruled that the law meant to put the above expense upon the owner and not upon the town.

A STRONG FERTILIZER is needed for potatoes, and a fertilizer that will not make pots at the expense of the tubers, one that produces both quantity and quality. The needs of the potato growers are carefully studied. The BOWKER COMPANY have a fertilizer that combines the requirements to a high degree. Its richness in potash is one of its good points. A potato fertilizer without potash would be like a plum pudding minus the plums. The reliability and progressiveness of the Bowker Company are never disputed, and we believe they make a thoroughly honest and meritorious article.

BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE.

One of the most beautiful as well as instructive and valuable things that have come to our notice in a long time is a little book, entitled "The Origin of the American Flag," compiled and being distributed by Gen. Edward F. Jones of Binghamton, N. Y. The frontispiece is a handsome page of ten colored plates showing the gradual change and development of our glorious Stars and Stripes. Following is a complete history of its origin and the motives that prompted our forefathers in this important matter. Then there are national airs and records of many important and forgotten events upon the whole, this little book is one of great value and should be in the hands of each of our readers. It contains much that our liberty-loving American citizens should know. The work does nothing in value by being compiled by Mr. Jones, who is the founder of "The Defenders of the Flag," and the man of the "pays the freight" fame, and who has for so many years manufactured and sold the Jones scales to our patrons. Write the author for a copy.

Those of our readers who intend to buy commercial fertilizers are advised to deal with a large, well-known and reliable concern with a reputation to maintain. There are several companies whose goods are honest and reliable. The BRADLEY is doubtless the largest, and their goods are unrivaled for strength, fineness of mechanical condition, purity of materials and thoroughness of mixture. Those who buy BRADLEY manures can be sure of getting just what the analysis calls for and good value for their money.

No clothing firm in Boston is, we suppose, more favorably known to buyers from the country than is the old reliable OAK HALL Company. The stores formerly located on North street near the market have always been exceptionally well patronized by farmers and gardeners. The new stores at the lower end of Washington street are a vast improvement upon the former quarters, and are worth a visit just to look them over. All our readers are especially invited to attend the memorable Easter Sale as advertised elsewhere, and now going on.

Thousands Are Trying It.

In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for Catarrh and Cold in Head, we have prepared a generous trial size for 10 cents. Get it of your druggist or send 10c.

ELY BRO., 36 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no cocaine, mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents. At druggists or by mail.

It is announced that the Mexican Government will pass a tariff bill prohibiting hog importations, to retaliate against the Dingley bill.

See our SPECIAL OFFER on the sixth page.

Read and Run.

—The Dingley bill forbids the importation of lottery tickets or advertisements.

—Small green bugs in abundance are appearing on the apple trees of Central Missouri.

—A canvass of the Senate shows a minority in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty.

—Mrs. Julia Nelson, worth \$100,000, was asphyxiated by coal gas in her beggar-like home, Chicago, Ill.

—The Commonwealth Avenue Street Railway Company is to establish a big pleasure ground at Riverside.

—More than two-thirds the average amount of rain for the month of April has fallen already this month.

—Hundreds of idle men in Toronto, Ont., have appealed to the Government for work to keep their families from starving.

—About half the cattle in the Moreau River country of South Dakota perished during the winter from hunger and exposure.

—Burglars who stole hams from M. F. Lloyd, Suffolk, Va., left this note: "Come around Sunday and take dinner. Meat aplenty."

—Valuable dogs are being killed at Newburg, N. Y., and other towns along the Hudson by an unknown man who uses poison.

—The body of Albert J. Bursley, who disappeared from Wakefield, N. Y., four months ago, has been found in a suburb of New York city.

—The Assembly at Albany, Monday night, passed the Greater New York charter bill over Mayor Strong's veto by a vote of 106 to 32.

—Five more indictments reported in the Superior Criminal Court in connection with the alleged frauds in the Boston Street Department.

—Yale Library has received \$160,000 as part of the Sloane legacy, and will receive between \$25,000 and \$30,000 more from the same source.

—The firebug at Portland, Me., is on deck again after several months of inactivity, and the city is again considerably excited on this account.

—The New York Senate has passed the amendments to the Ralnes liquor law to tax clubs the same as saloons and to permit saloons to serve free lunch.

—The proposition to admit women as delegates failed in the Methodist Conference at Lowell, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., for lack of a three-fourths vote.

—About two hundred alleged descendants of John Drake in Pennsylvania have organized to secure Sir Francis Drake's wealth, amounting to about \$200,000,000.

—A deputy United States marshal during the Chicago riots of 1894 has just confessed that he set fire to much of the property whose destruction was blamed on the strikers at the time.

—The Minnesota Beet Sugar Company has been organized, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, to fight the so-called Sugar Trust by the establishment in the Northwest of the sugar beet industry.

—Theodore Durrant has been for the second time sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Blanche Lamont in Emmanuel Church, San Francisco, two years ago. He will be hanged on June 11.

—An avalanche has started near East Liverpool, O. An entire hill is moving at Three Points. The entire face of the hill is slipping from summit to base, including a small forest and tons of rock.

—Set of 12 Portfolios, 16 full page photos each 13-1/2 x 11, 192 pages in all, subject, "Beautiful Paris," edition cost \$100,000, given absolutely free with beautiful case, by Dobbins Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to their customers. Write for particulars.

—The latest success of the Cramps, the big battleship Iowa, has proved herself a sea-going ship without a peer in her class. E. S. Cramp was informed by the trial board that they had figured the speed of the vessel at 17.02 knots, giving the builders a bonus of \$204,000.

—Peter Carlson, a young Swede, employed by Hanford Lyon, an aged farmer of Easton, went suddenly insane Sunday last, and while the other members of the family were at church, nearly murdered the old man. The Swede was finally discovered hiding in a barn, and, after a violent struggle, was arrested.

—Goodchild & Glines' grocery store at Providence, R. I., was robbed Saturday night of last week by two masked robbers, who, with revolvers, held six clerks and a customer at bay while they took \$200 from the cash drawer and then searched the pockets of each person in the store. The boldness of the crime is not excelled by the deeds of the bandits of the West.

—A break in the pipe line of the Standard Oil Company which crosses the Susquehanna River at Shenks Ferry, Pa., has played havoc with shad fishing and ruined the most important fishing interest along the river. Fishermen estimate that thousands of barrels of oil are going to waste daily, and the surface of the river is covered with oil for many miles. All shad caught are impregnated with oil and are unfit for consumption.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

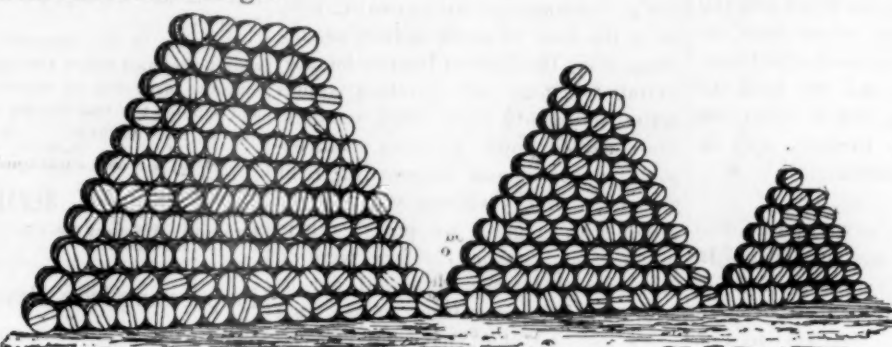
Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

Hood's Pills

See our SPECIAL OFFER on the sixth page.

Look at the Difference.

Seventeen farmers have reported to us comparative tests which they have made with different kinds of fertilizers on potatoes, as compared with the Stockbridge. Some farmers made two and three tests at the same time, so that there were twenty-six experiments with other kinds, as compared with nineteen experiments with the Stockbridge.



At a dollar a barrel, was not the difference worth having? The difference in the cost of the fertilizers used was, if anything, probably not over five dollars an acre at the most, while, at a dollar a barrel, the increased yield on the Stockbridge exceeded \$33.

The fertilizers that were compared with the Stockbridge are all good ones, and are offered to farmers for growing potatoes, sometimes with the claim that they are "just as good as the Stockbridge." We do not refer to them by name, as it is not our custom to build up our trade at the expense of our competitors. It is, in our opinion, sufficient to say that, while they are all good fertilizers, the Stockbridge Potato Manure is the best one for potatoes; and for a farmer who wants to raise this crop with a reasonable assurance of a profitable return, the best is none too good.

There is no doubt that farmers in many localities have been satisfied with fertilizers that apparently did well, and have not thought to look further for a fertilizer that would do better, such as the Stockbridge, which is made double strength. The Stockbridge Potato Manure is not only a very rich fertilizer, but it contains plant food specially adapted to this crop. Hence it not only produces a large yield, but extra quality. It is particularly rich in potash, 10 per cent. (as well as nitrogen), and gives the crop a good start, and, what is more important, carries it through to an earlier maturity without help from stable manure; and the value of time saved in the growth of any quick crop, like potatoes, should not be overlooked.

Bowker Fertilizer Company.

43 Chatham St., BOSTON. 27 Beaver St., NEW YORK.

A Card from Oak Hall.

Taking for granted that a majority of persons wear ready-made clothing today, you are accustomed, we presume, to pay from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per pair for trousers of best quality, or, if made to order, from \$6.00 to \$12. If we say we are offering garments of this same value for half the amount, there are many who would be indisposed to believe it. Without comment, therefore, we call your attention to the following announcement:

At our first Easter sale we are offering as advertisements of the various departments of our new store (95 to 105 Washington St., cor. Elm), certain articles which, at the prices named, are making the sale memorable! Unless we had been sure that these goods could not be equalled in quality and price, they would not have been offered.

Continuing today and extending through the week to Easter, we shall place on the counter:

1500 Pairs Men's Trousers at	\$3.00
300 Knee Pant Suits, ages 4 to 14, at	\$2.00
200 Bicycle Suits	\$3.00 and \$4.50
200 Spring Overcoats	\$5.00 and \$7.00
Suits Made to Order with choice from 3000 yards Spring Suits	\$15.00

The Men's Trousers will be shown on counters 6 and 7, first floor, at left of main entrance. The boys' suits on second floor (by elevator). The bicycle suits on counters Nos. 4 and 5, on right of entrance, first floor. Suits to order on fourth floor, agents' department. These lots are special, and will in no way interfere with our regular stock.

95 to 105 Washington Street,

CORNER OF ELM.

OAK HALL CLOTHING CO.

FARM MORTGAGES.

Concerning Iowa Farm Mortgages, Ellsworth & Jones at 208 Tremont Building, this city, have been advertising extensively in all the big Boston dailies for a defaulted Iowa Mortgage, and no person has appeared with such an instrument. The Iowa State Register of Des Moines, Ia., commenting upon this, says under date of April 17:

"That is the way to stand up for Iowa, and we can all make money by standing up for the peerless state of all the world in the same patriotic and business manner. Iowa farm mortgages are as good as gold, as proved by the fact that there has not been any decline in the value of Iowa's farms during the four years of unequalled hard times. On the contrary, every Iowa farm is worth more money today than it was before the hard times began. One hundred dollars per acre values are beginning to obtain on Iowa farms, and will become general within five years if we are prompt to gain the advantage of the Gulf ports and railways, and grasp all the opportunities to diversify our farm products and increase our manufactures. Now is the time to stand up for Iowa, and every citizen of the state should have as much courage and as much devotion to the state as Messrs. Ellsworth & Jones, who have dealt in Iowa farm mortgages for twenty-six years without a loss, notwithstanding their dealings have aggregated millions of dollars on Iowa farm loans. All that Iowa needs is more energetic men to make the state what the Almighty intended that Iowa should be when he was picking out the best location on the map of the world for Iowa. Now is the time to stand up for Iowa credit, Iowa labor, Iowa business, and Iowa's unequalled opportunities."

The People are Convinced
When they read the testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest men and women, and are plain, straightforward statements of fact. The people have confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla because they know it actually and permanently cures, even when other medicines fail.

Hood's PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

Mass. Horticultural Society.

The exhibit at Horticultural Hall last Saturday was mainly floral and the amount was not large. Some fine orchids were shown, also beautiful azaleas, camellias, violets, rose carnations. Mushrooms and lettuce were shown by James Conley.

A Free Essay.

Coupling experiences of many farmers with Artichokes, treating of the different kinds, their use and enormous yield—often 1000 bushels—and sure preventive of hog cholera. Prices and freight rates to all points. Single bushel, \$1. Send, also, for the free illustrated booklet, "The A B C of Fence Making," which tells how to weave upright stays in wire fences to turn pigs, bull—everything. J. P. WISERING, Box 22, Alton, Ill.

The People are Convinced
When they read the testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest men and women, and are plain, straightforward statements of fact. The people have confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla because they know it actually and permanently cures, even when other medicines fail.

Hood's PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

6% Iowa Farm Mortgages

Are Universally Accepted as the Safest and Best. We have handled them for 26 years without loss.

ELLSWORTH & JONES, Established 1871. Iowa Falls, Iowa. Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago. 208 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

A Stable Disinfectant A Reliable Insecticide

WORCESTER COMPOUND CO.
Keep the cattle healthy and free from tuberculosis. P. D. Q. Powder kills germs as well as insects in stables, kennels and hen houses.

SEE WHAT \$2700 BUYS: 55 acres, soil a deep rich loam free from stone; 30 acres woodland, Good 14 room house painted and blinded, 50 ft shed connected to barn 60x35, with cellar; henhouse No. 1, 60x16, No. 2, 60x10, No. 3, 18x10, No. 4, 12x10, No. 5, 12x10. Brooder house, hot water heat, incubator, 1 new market wagon and harness, 1 carryall, New two-wheeled machine, horse rake, demountable wagon, all kinds of tools, plows, cultivators, etc. Variety of fruit. All poultry houses with wired runs. Milk and eggs sold at door. 1 1/2 miles to F.O. Station, stores and churches, 25 to Boston, 8 to Haverhill and Lawrence, 9 to Salem. First-class train service, low tax rate. Beside the above personal property are included 2 horses and 224 pure bred Plymouth Rock Pullets (Hawkins Strain). Here is a paying business from the start for only \$2700; part cash.

J. A. WILLEY, 178 Devonshire St., Room 502, Boston, Mass.

MARRIAGES.

FOSTER—BERRY—in this city, March 31, Jeremiah Foster of Boston and Minnie Henry of Sherbrooke, Can.

SMITH—MURDOCK—At Wakefield, Mass., April 7, Edward A. Rich and Carrie M. Murdock.

DAVIS—At Westboro, Mass., April 5, Emeline Davis, 78 yrs.

ROCKE—At Haverhill, April 7, Susan G. Rocke.

HARRINGTON—At East Weymouth, April 7, Mrs. Caroline B. Harrington, 58 yrs.

HASSALL—At West Somerville, April 5, Herbert John Hassall.

HOLBROOK—At Cohasset, March 31, William R. Holbrook, 80 yrs.

LAUTEN—At Middleboro, Mass., April 2, Harriet A. Lauten.

LOW—At Wakefield, April 2, Ellen T. Low, 47 yrs.

MCADDEN—At Wakefield, Mass., March 31, Zachariah C. McAdden, 63 yrs., 5 mos. 23 dys.

MERRILL—At Exeter, N.H., April 5, Emeline Merrill.

PENNIMAN—At Hyannis, April 11, Geo. Penniman, 80 yrs.

PHILLIPS—At Salem, Stephen H. Phillips, 73.

TUCKERMAN—At Salem, March 31, Francis Tuckerman, 47 yrs.

VAN VOORHIS—At Newton, April 7, John C. Van Voorhis, 76 yrs.

BOSTON
Cattle Steer
try Hogs
Easter—M
In Good I
Re

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FIRST UP.

A brave little dandelion woke from his nap, And hunched around in the dark for his nap. "I'm certain," he muttered, "it ought to be here. In the very same corner I left it last year."

He poked all about in the dirt and the dark For the same little hat that he wore in the ark; For fashions may vary with people and clime, But dandelions wear the same hats all the time.

"What's o'clock?" he asked while he counted the fuzz That had crept through his locks as old age Here always does. Then he settled himself to pluck out the old feathers That had done so much service in all sort of weathers.

Rather frowzy he looked getting into his hat, But he knew that the rains would take care of all that. If he only were up; so he pulled on his boots, And began to push up from his tough little roots.

Kept pushing, still cheerful, still hopeful, till—push! He rose to the surface close by the old bush: With the frost scarcely out and the ground hardly mellow.

Here he is on the top now, the brave little fellow! The first dandelion! Well may we delight, And call all the children to see the glad sight! For of all the bright prophets of hope and of spring, The golden-crowned dandelion surely is king!

—Youth's Companion.

EASTER CHORDS.

Oh, the wonderful Easter music! Oh, the holy Easter music! Waiting joy to every spirit, Shouting happy o'er the tomb! Oh, the wave on waves of glory Through the hallelujahs given! Oh, the tender host of feeling, Hallowing this earth with heaven!

There's a union in voices, There's a brotherhood of souls, And the one triumphant message From the answering organ rolls. "He is risen! Alleluia!" Christ the Rose of Sharon, gives To the tomb a light immortal, We shall live because he lives!

Oh, the resurrection gladness—Borne into our souls anew! Oh, the tender tide of healing, Like a fall of gracious dew! As the lilies offer incense With the lowliest altar flowers, Do the angels in their worship Seem to bless and quicken ours.

—Transcript.

A TULIP STORY.

Two tulip buds dropped from the old gardener's wheelbarrow as he walked across the alley on his way to the public square where handsome beds were being made for the spring. They tumbled from the top of his load. But was too tired to stop and pick them up. A few lost buds would not matter when he had hundreds.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" sighed the tulips; "what an awful accident. We have fallen into a dreary alley on a dirt-heap. Alas, we must die! How could we live separated from all our cousins, aunts, and friends?"

"And I was so pretty," moaned Variegated.

"I had the real gold color," answered Yellow.

"Oh, please do not die," begged the poor dirt-heap. "I will do all I can to make you comfortable and warm through the winter. A little way under I am moist and soft; try to sink down a few inches and fall asleep. You will be doing such a kindness if you will live, and let me care for you until the spring. I have always longed to be garden earth. It will cheer me through the long winter to hold such a lovely secret. Ah! how happy I shall be when two beautiful flowers bloom on my breast, perhaps on Easter Sunday! Do not die, but live—only live."

"If we can be of use, even in this forlorn alley, why, of course we must live," replied Yellow.

"And bloom," Variegated whispered. So they both sank down into the yielding earth, composing themselves for months of quiet sleep. The dirt-heap was filled with the consciousness, and rejoiced that, even in a small way, she was now garden earth.

At last winter came with howling winds, snow, sleet and ice. No green thing showed its face to the sky. The ground hardened like iron. For weeks the dirt-heap lay a mound of snow, white and chill. So much ice piled itself in the ally that only the milkman Ben ventured through its narrow flume.

But the bulbs knew nothing of all this. They lay warm and snug in the dirt-heap, dreaming of spring and the happy hour of blooming. After many weeks came Easter Sunday.

Early in the morning of that blessed day Ben, the milkman, to make a short cut home, turned his horse and wagon into the narrow alley. When he reached the dirt-heap, he pulled up in surprise; for there, in all their first beauty, bloomed two tulips, one of gold color, the other variegated. They seemed to be looking right up in the sky, the dreary alley through which he passed over them, and a rich, soft earth held them secure.

"Well, well, well," Ben mused; "this is a pretty sight, and takes me back to my boy days on the old farm. I will take these flowers home to my wife Sally as an Easter gift, and I'll bet she will show them to the baby the first thing."

So he gathered the tulips, with a generous handful of earth round each bulb. Then he looked down upon the old dirt-heap, and spoke aloud his thoughts.

"I'll bring my wheelbarrow over in the morning, and haul this dirt to Sally. She will spread it all over her flower-beds; it's fine, rich soil."

"Garden earth at last! Oh, how glad I am!" rejoiced the dirt-heap.

"Sister," laughed Variegated, "we are going to be an Easter gift; only think, an Easter gift!"

Yellow nodded her pretty head of gold, and whispered, "A dear little baby is to look at us the first thing!" Independent.

Take all reasonable advantage of that which the present may offer you. It is the only time which is ours. Yesterday is buried forever and tomorrow we may never see.—Victor Hugo.

TRADITIONS OF GOOD FRIDAY

The nineteenth century ear has never understood why the name of that most awful of days should be prefixed by the adjective "good." The day represents the tragedy of Christian history, and the qualifying word seems to mock, instead of define.

However, one has to go back to former centuries to find that the name is a corruption, although the Saxons call it Long Friday, on account of the hours of service and fasting done. Its celebration ranks in point of age before the observance of Christians.

Americans who seem so lamentably free from all tradition, never install into the religious observance of the day the superstitious customs retained by foreign countries.

As Christmas is ushered in here by shouting at dawn of numerous small boys, so is God's Friday in England. There they go singing down the streets, Hot cross buns, One a penny, Two a penny, Hot cross buns.

The custom of eating hot cross buns on that day is a tradition of the English which centuries of them have not failed to observe. In Cornwall the folk believe in the virtue of the cake for all that are sick, even the animals. One who has read up these legends says: "In some of our farmhouses the Good Friday cake may be seen hanging to the rack, slowly but surely diminishing, until the return of the season replaces it by a fresh one. It is of sovereign good in all manner of diseases that may afflict the family, or flocks or herds. I have seen a little of this cake grated into a warm mush for a sick cow."

Two hundred and fifty pounds have been baked on one Good Friday morning at the Chelsea Bun House. In 1839 a quarter of a million buns were sold. For nearly two centuries Chelsea was famous for its buns.

The superstition connected with the cake does not stop at eating it. If friends or lovers stand inside the church doors before matins on Good Friday, break a hot cross bun before the cross, and each keep a half, just as long as they retain the pledge no enemy can come between them, and their love or friendship will increase.

Rings were consecrated on that day, and worn to preserve health. At Westminster Abbey these circlets were distributed up to the time of Charles the Second.

The French peasantry gather eggs laid on this day, believing that they extinguish a fire if thrown into it. They also hold that the hawthorn moans and cries on that day, because of the pain it inflicted on the Saviour's head.

In Western England all children weaned on that day are lucky, and ground tilled on Good Friday bears a speedy and abundant harvest.

Sixty boys from Christ's Hospital receive at the close of service on the holy day each a new penny and a box of raisins, by the will of Peter Symonds, dated 1586.

For five hundred years in the churchyard of St. Bartholomew's twenty poor widows pick up six pennies each off the tombstone of the donor.

In some parts of America the day is observed with some of its old associations. At the old Spanish mission in California an effigy of Judas Iscariot is placed in the street. He stands before a table on which is placed a bottle of wine and a pack of cards, representing the national vices. The whole is burned with great solemnity, and then buried.

THE HOME CORNER.

FREE PATTERN.

By special arrangement with the BAZAR GLOVE-FITTING PATTERN CO., we are able to supply our readers with the Bazar Glove-Fitting Patterns at very low cost. It is acknowledged by every one that these patterns are the simplest, most economical and most reliable patterns published. Full directions accompany each pattern, and our lady readers have been lavishly pleased with them in the past. The coupon below must accompany each order, otherwise the pattern will cost the full price.

MASS. PLOUGHMAN COUPON.

Send this out, fill in your name, address, name, size and size of pattern desired, and mail to—

THE HOME CORNER, MASS. PLOUGHMAN, BOSTON, MASS.

Name
Address
No. of Pattern
Size
Enclose ten cents to pay expenses.



7027—Infants' Long Cloak with Cape.

Stylish top coat of mouse-gray cloth suitable for general wear such as traveling, cycling or shopping. Hat of cream braided straw with unusually high crown and rolling brim. About the crown is a wide band of black satin

ribbon and at the left side are smart quills and upright bows. The jacket, of fashionable length, is adjusted to the figure by the usual number of seams and the fronts are reversed at the top in pointed lapels that extend beyond the end of the coat collar, which is shaped by a centre seam; the fronts lap and close at the centre with button-holes in a fly which is defined by a row of machine stitching in the regulation tailor finish. The close-fitting jacket has a coat lap at the centre seam below the waist, and at the side-back seams are coat lap smartly finished by single buttons placed at the top. Pocket laps cover openings to side pockets in the fronts and a breast pocket is in the left-front. The stylish sleeves, of comfortable dimensions, have the fullness at the top collected in gathers while the wrists are neatly finished by a single row of machine stitching to harmonize with the general finish of the garment. Coats in this style are exceedingly practical and can be conveniently worn over a shirt waist of silk or cambric. Serge, cloth, cheviot and covert-coating are suitable materials for developing. To make this jacket for a lady in the medium size will require two and three-fourths yards of forty-four-inch wide material. The pattern, No. 7044, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure. With coupon, ten cents.

The sleeves of the new jackets, says the Ladies' Home Journal, are decidedly smaller, the necessary fullness being immediately at the top.

The revers are not exaggerated, the rather masculine coat collar and lapels are fanned, and these are very often faced with velvet.

There are few ripple effects; instead, the smart jacket—that is, the semi-fitted one—rests smoothly across the back and does not suggest too much fullness.

Covert cloths are especially favored. The colors in vogue are fawn, tan, light and dark blue, reseda, cream white, black, as a matter of course, and all the innumerable grays.

Braiding, especially with soutache, obtains very generally, and coats have designs arranged for them, the braiding being done by hand so that a wide effect is given to the shoulders, a narrow to the waist, and a broad to the hips. Short Empire coats entirely covered with braid, put on lengthwise, are seen.

Small buttons of ivory, pearl, and gilt are used, the ivory and pearl being the round button shape, while the gold buttons are flat and suggestive of gold dollars. Large buttons, notably those showing the Delft colorings and patterns, continue to be popular, but the newest jackets show the fly closing, with no attempt at placing buttons as if they were really used.

The art of making use of all materials at one's hands and of turning all things to useful account is one in which the housekeeper must needs excel, unless she has the purse of Fortunatus, says the N. Y. Tribune. It is an excellent plan to make a semi-yearly "rummage" of the premises previous to housecleaning.

Sort out carefully every thing in the way of furniture, dishes, clothing, and any belongings of the house, which are not in use. Do not attempt to save anything that is not worth it, but examine everything carefully before you reject it as valueless.

Old furniture which has become too much worn to appear downstairs may frequently, after having been scraped, mended well, and treated to a coat of enamel, be made to serve some corner up stairs in the bedrooms. An old armchair that has become hopelessly disabled may become a thing of beauty if properly mended, scraped and enamelled with some of the new forest green shades, and upholstered with gray-green velvet, or with English chintz in one of the mistletoe patterns designed by Morris.

A wonderful array of useful footstools may be made from common small pine boxes with the cover fastened with hinges. These footstools should be painted inside, and covered on the outside with remnants of decorative stuffs.

The cover should be cushioned, so as to make a comfortable footrest. Remnants of chintz and other materials in the house, or even of carpets, may be utilized in this way.

One seldom realizes the possibilities of materials on hand until one's ingenuity is tested. These box footstools are excellent receptacles for stockings, or for dainty house shoes and other small things.

There are always many articles of furniture that are set away for slight repairs, and they are likely to accumulate on one's hands if one does not have regular seasons for looking up such matters. It is a great satisfaction to know that all such mending has been attended to before housecleaning begins.

The most careful manager finds that there is always some cast-off clothing at the end of a season that needs attention. What cannot be cleaned and made over as it is can often be dyed and begin a fresh existence under another color. What is too much worn for use as clothing may be torn into strips and woven into rugs or mats.

These old-fashioned rag rugs are not only durable, but if a little care is taken in selecting effective soft colors, they may be very pretty. They make warm, comfortable rugs to use in the kitchen and in some upper rooms.

Vermont has the name of producing the best maple sugar, but a sample of New Hampshire maple syrup and sugar reached us the other day from the Shattuck Farm, Hancock, N. H., which was of the very best quality, equal to any we have ever had both in flavor and appearance. The recipes which are given below will show some ways in which this delicious product was used in our household.

Maple Biscuits.—Into an ordinary biscuit dough a quantity of maple sugar, broken into small bits, was mixed, the dough then rolled out, cut into small biscuits and baked as usual. Those who like hot biscuit with maple syrup (and who does not?) will like these, as the sugar melts in the baking, giving little spots of sweetness all through the biscuit.

Maple Cream Sauce.—To three-quarters of a cupful of thick cream, add quarter of a cupful of maple syrup, and beat until stiff. Serve with any simple pudding which has not much flavor of its own. This was served with a delicate cracker pudding. Less syrup may be used if this is too sweet for the family taste, supplying the deficiency with milk, to make up the quantity.

Maple Sugar Candy.—This recipe came from the Boston Cooking School Cook Book. Break one pound soft maple sugar into small bits and put it into a saucepan with three-quarters of a cupful of thin cream and quarter of a cupful of boiling water. Bring to the boiling point and boil until a soft ball is formed when tried in cold water. Remove from the fire, and beat until creamy, then add two-thirds of a cupful of nut meat and pour into buttered tins. When slightly cool, cut into squares. There will be no invitation necessary to taste of it.

The economical woman will educate her family to like soup, according to Mrs. Rorer, who is an authority both on educated woman and soup. It is an excellent appetizer, and it is also filling. Then it helps to use up scraps and left-over meats in a way that nothing else

will. A "stock-pot" will be a necessity. A porcelain-lined or granite ware will be the best. Make stock twice a week, Tuesday and Saturday being the best days, when the stove is hot for other things. Save all the bones from steak, carcasses of turkey, chicken, roasts, and broils, and all the juices on the platters. Crack all the bones so that the marrow will be exposed. Have an earthenware crock to put them in if you keep them two or three days and put them in a cool place. When ready to make the stock, put all the bones and juice in the stock-pot and cover with cold water. Let it come to a boil and simmer for three or four hours. Strain through a colander and put away in a crock to cool. When cool lift off all the fat and put in the dripping-pan to fry croquettes in. To make the soup, lift out of the stock a pint or quart, as you may need, and when it is heated put in the seasoning. One day it may be the tomatoes left from breakfast, with a little rice that was not eaten. Another day it may be potato soup, with some cold boiled potatoes cut into dice, and a cup of milk thickened with an egg added. Or it may be celery soup, with a cup of milk thickened with a tablespoonful of flour, or bean soup, using the cupful of beans left from dinner of the day before. Crackers are not necessary, as toasted bread is just as nice. Take the stale bits of bread, cut them to a uniform size, never larger than half an inch square, and toast them a nice brown in the oven. Season the soup very carefully, and you will be surprised how much it adds to a simple dinner to have a nice bowl of soup to begin on. Always turn the old liquid into the simmering-pot of new stock, and then it will never spoil. The stock should be kept in a cool place and well covered.

Easter Pudding.—Put a pint of milk into a small saucepan, and set over the fire; moisten four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with a little cold milk, and add to the milk in the saucepan, stir until thick, add half a teaspoonful of sugar and a tablespoonful of vanilla. Have ready a dozen egg shells that have been carefully emptied through a small hole in the top, fill them with the mixture, stand up in a pan of meal and set aside to harden. Turn a large soup-plate upside down in the bottom of a round, two-quart tin pan, pour gelatin jelly over the soup-plate, and set aside to harden. Whip a pint of cream, turn the jelly out on a large, round dish, remove the soup-plate, cut strips of candied orange or lemon peel and put around the space, for straws, and fill the centre with the whipped cream. Peel the shells off the cornstarch eggs, arrange them in the centre of the nest, send to the table, and serve in glass saucers.—Woman's Home Companion.

Creamed Beans.—A delicious and novel dish may be made of the ordinary small white beans such as are used for the famous Boston dish. Soak a pint of beans in cold water overnight. In the morning put them on the range in enough slightly salted water to cover them, and let them boil steadily until they are broken to pieces and not a whole bean remains. They may simmer all day without injury to them, care being taken to renew the water as

fast as it boils away. One hour before the meal for which they are destined rub the beans through a colander; add to the pulp thus formed a white sauce. This is made by cooking together a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour, pouring a large cup of milk over them, and stirring until thick and smooth. Mix the bean pulp thoroughly with this sauce, and, last of all, add two well-beaten eggs, pepper and salt to taste. Beat all hard for a minute, turn into a buttered pudding-dish, sprinkle fine bread crumbs over the top, and bake in a hot oven until lightly browned. Serve at once. This dish will repay one for the little time and trouble necessary to prepare it.—Harper's Bazar.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Over 100,000 copies of the agents' edition in expensive binding were sold at \$2.50 each. This premium edition contains 374 pages, and gives all the reading matter and all the illustrations the same as the copies which sold at \$2.50 each. Over 200,000 copies of the premium edition have already been sold.

There is a bushel of fun in every chapter.

Its Pictures are Just Killing

This book was written under the inspiration of a summer season 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America. The book takes off Follies, Flirtations, Low-necked Dressing, Dudes, Pug-dogs, Tobogganing, and all the extremes of fashionable dissipation, in the author's inimitable and mirth-provoking style.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower" to Saratoga, accompanied by her "wayward partner," Josiah Allen. It is written in a vein of strong common sense, as pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, which keeps the reader constantly enjoying an ever fresh feast of fun.

Children and grown-up people alike read with rapturous delight the story of Samantha's "tower"

